



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XI.

WOENSDAG den 21sten DECEMBER, 1823.

N. 51

Gedrukt en Woensdag's avonds uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe W. M. LEE.

**D**E Schoutbijnacht Gouverneur en Leden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat goedgevonden en besloten is: ten einde de Solemnisatie van huwelijken nog nader te brengen op den voet waarop zulks in het Moederland gebruikelijk is, te bepalen, zoo als bij deze bepaald wordt:

1. Dat voortaan van den 1sten der maand January van het aanstaande Jaar 1824 af aan, geene voltrekking van huwelijken in de huizen of woningen der Contrahenten zal plaats hebben, ten ware in geval van uitdrukkelijke nood wegens ziekte vergezeld van periculum in mora ingevolge voldoende getuigschriften van deskundigen, waardoor de voltrekking geen uitstel lyden kan, als mede uithoofde van andere erkende wettelijke oorzaken; alle ter beoordeeling van de Leden Commissarissen uit dezen Raad dewelke als dan de bevoegdheid zullen hebben de huwelijken van personen die zich in dusdanige omstandigheden bevinden, zelfs dadelijk na de afkondiging der vereischte huwelijks geboden, ten hunne huizen of woonplaats te Solemniseren, zonder dat buiten de gewone legessen op de Solemnisatie ten Gouvernements Huis bepaald, daarvoor iets meerder of anders zal mogen berekend en gevorderd worden dan de som van Vijf en Twintig Pezos van Achten ten behoeve der armen.

2. Dat de aantekening van huwelijken, zoo als zulks nu plaats heeft des Vrijdags zal blijven geschieden en dat er in stede van drie niet meer dan twee achtereenvolgende Zondags geboden daarvan zullen noodig zijn, waarna de aldus aangeteekende en afgekondigde huwelijken op den eerst volgenden Woensdag, des morgens te elf ure, in de Raad Zaal op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam zullen worden gesolemniseerd.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam, op Curaçao den 16den December 1823, het elfde jaar van Zijner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter Ordonnantie van dezelve,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 23sten der gemelde maand.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

**D**E Schoutbijnacht Gouverneur en Leden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

In aanmerking nemende dat het overkomstig de bestaande bij het Gouvernement in het Moederland gemaakte bepaling zoude zijn de sommen van f300 en f100 die vermeld staan in het 65 Artikel des Reglements op het Beleid der Regering, het Justitie wezen, den Handel en de Scheepvaart alhier, waarin de Judicature van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee Zaken op dit Eiland is vastgesteld; tegen de koers van 33 1-3 stuivers Nederlandsch Courant per pezo van achten te berekenen.

Is goedgevonden en besloten: bij alteratie van den koers tegen welke de voormelde sommen in Curaçaosche Courant berekend en overgebracht zijn bij Artikels 5 en 7 van het Reglement op de manier van procederen, voor het Collegie van Commerce en Zee Zaken alhier, hierbij te be-

palen dat de bedoelde sommen zullen berekend worden tegen 33 1-3 stuivers Nederlandsch Courant per pezo van achten; zoo dat de eerstgemelde som van f300 die van Ps. 180 zal uitmaken in stede van Ps. 150 zoo als in het gezegde aangehaalde 5 Artikel des gemelden Reglements is uitgedrukt; en dat de Cognitie van het meergemelde Collegie over zaken die niet van eenen Commercielen aard zijn zal gaan over de zoodanigen welke bedragen in Curaçaosche Courant beneden Ps. 50 gelijk staande met de tweede gemelde som van f150, zullen zijn en niet beneden Ps. 75 gelijk bepaald is in het mede aangehaalde 7 Artikel van het hiervorengemelde Reglement.

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**D**E Schoutbijnacht Gouverneur en Leden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat goedgevonden en besloten is: te bepalen, zoo als hierbij wordt bepaald, dat de Leden Commissarissen uit dezen Raad in het toekomende, aanvang nemende met het volgende Jaar 1824 alle Woensdagen, geene feestdagen zijnde, des morgens te elf ure in de Raad-Zaal op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam zullen vaceren, ten einde aldaar alle ter Secretarj van den Raad opgegevene en daartoe gereed liggende koop en hypotheekbrieven te passeren; weshalve dan alle belanghebbenden zich des Woensdag ter bepaalde ure ter gemelde Secretarj zullen hebben te begeven tot zoodanig einde als het vereischt wordt, om van aldaar naar de voormelde bestemde plaats te gaan.

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De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad den 23sten der gemelde maand.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

**TE KOOP.**  
BEST SCHRYF MEDIAAN. KARDOES  
EEN BORD PAPIER, FYN ROOD ZE  
GEL LAK. BESTE SCHAKEL EN OU  
WELS. Te bezagen op dit Kantoor.

**Blanket for Sale.**

Bills of Exchange, in Dutch, English and Spanish.

Bills of Lading, in Dutch, English, Spanish and French.

Prices Current in Dutch and English.

Den 19ten December 1823.  
NAAR AMSTERDAM,  
Zal tegen den 1sten January vertrekken, de  
snel zeilende Brik

MARIA & JACOBA,  
Kapitein J. J. BART.

Voor Vracht en Passagie, vervolge men zich  
ten Kantore van J. W. G. JUTTING.

**OPROEPING.**

Op den 7den dierz ehier aangebragt zynde per de Nederlandsche bark Groot Kwartier, Schipper Juan Beliaas, van Maracaybo, zes koffers waarvan den inhoud onbekend, zynde dezelve ter Fiscaal getransporteerd, doordien zich daarvan geen eigenaar kwalificeert, en ook by den Schipper niet bekend is. Zoo worden dien ten gevolge hierby opgeroepen die geene welke daarop eenige pretentie mogte hebben, om gemelde koffers binnen den tyd van eene maand na datum van den aanbrengen alhier te lande, te komen afhalen, zullende na verloop van dien tyd, dezelve by Publieke Opvechting worden verkocht en het netto provendu gedeelende voor rekening van die het mogte aangehen.

De Raad Fiscaal dezer en Onderh. Eilanden,  
RAMEL VAN ELSEVIER.

Curaçao, den 10den December 1823.

Fiscaal Kantoor, den 21sten December 1823.

De ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Wedeloven Achtbaren Raad beoorloofd gekwalificeerd, doet by deze de Broodbakkers te kennen weten, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moet bedragen:

De Fransche Broden 20, en  
De Ronde Broden 21 oncen.

Op pape als by publicatie is gestatueerd,  
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

W. M. EN. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Secretary van den Raad van Policie,  
den 20sten December 1823.

**DE Commissie uit den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Policie dezes Eiland, tot het aanhooren der bezwaren van al de belastingschuldigen of andere personen die eenige regten of gelden hoe ook genaamd aan de Koloniale Kas verschuldigd zijn, zal tot dat einde op Maandag den 29sten dezer van Elf tot Een uur zitting houden in de Raad Zaal op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam.**

De Secretaris van den Raad voornoemd,  
W. PRINCE.

December 19, 1823.  
**FOR SALE.**

A handsome substantial well made fashionable GIG, with Harness complete, just imported from New York. Apply at the Store of SAMUEL LYON.

**UIT AMERIKAANSCH NIEUWSPAPIEREN.**

Uit de Britsche Pres, Oct 20.

Het gedrag van den snoden tiran, die nu het beleedigde Spanje met voeten treedt, heeft zelve "mynen neef en hertog van Angoulême" misvaard; en na onbeschryfelyke rampen op het ongelukkige land gebragt te hebben, zal de hertog zich van Spanje verwijderen, de plaats waar hy onlangs gezegevierd heeft, om dezelve over te laten aan haren rampoedigen staat. Men zegt dat hy sterke vertogen gedaan heeft tegen den trouwlozen ellendeling, wien hy door zyne bayonetten, op het Spaansche volk den teugel gegeven heeft; dat wil zeggen, na in zyne handen het werk der verbanningen en moorden gesteld te hebben, sprak hy met eenen monster, die nimmer de minste blyken gegeven heeft van berouw of gevoel van menschlievenheid. Maar de oorlog binnen de Pyrenen is nog niet over; de konstitutionelen kunnen in het midden der schavotten hunne wapenen niet neerleggen; en de infame Ferdinand, loopt met rasse schreden in zyn bitterst verderf. Zoo er iets is om de provintien in eenen algemeenen staat van wederstand te stellen, zal het zyne verwoedde tiranni; zyn de trouwlozen die hun land verraden hebben, keren daar weder terug; Ballasteros is gevangen gezet, en wy hopen te vernemen dat Morillo hen schielijk volgen zal. De tiran zal zich zoo lang met bloed bezodelen, tot dat geheel Spanje zich wederom in wapens tegen hem stelt. By hem is de ondervinding nuttelooz, zyn hart is onderanderlyk slecht; hy bygt als een tyger

naar bloed; en nu dat hy ontzetend is zal niemand zyne verscheurende tanden ontkomen.— De Korsikaan Di Bogo, de Russische ambassadeur, is van Parys vertrokken, en zoo het scheen om zynen lust naar menschen bloed aan te scherpen, en hen te overreden om geen kwartier te verlenen aan de vyanden van den alleenheerschenden koning. De gevangen neming van den regent d'Eroles, schynt zich te bevestigen; zyne excellentie schynt ook in eenig gevaar te zyn; want wanneer Riego te Madrid vermoord wierde, "zal de borgtocht van zyn hoofd niets waardig zyn." Mina die zelden zyn woord breekt, heeft zoo het schynt, Moncey aangezegd, dat wanneer Riego ter dood gebracht wierde, zullen d'Eroles, met anderen die in zyne magt zyn als gyzelaars beschouwd worden, wier leven, voor dat der Spaansche opperhoofden zullen instaan. De ellendelingen, die thans in Madrid het gezeg voeren zullen niet onderstaan. Riego onder dusdanige voorwaarden te slagen in hoeverre het gevangen zetten van Ballasteros het misnoegen zynen troepen zoude in de doring brengen, blijft nog te zien; hun vuur zoude beter bespaard worden tegen den vyand. Zy handelden als bloeddaards op den dag des gevechts, en werden muitelingen, nu dat de sebande vóór hun zyn. Geen lot kan voor Ballasteros te streng zyn; de dodelyke slag dat de konstitutionele Spanje gekregen had, was door zynen arm, maar de strijd in dat land is nog niet over, en de winter kan nog veel aan doen; zoo Mina en Catalonia maar kunnen uithouden, en de fortessen hare konstitutionele vlaggen kunnen ophouden, zal de lente alle provincien onder wapen zien. De tiran heeft zelve geen invloed; de konstitutionelen kennen zyn karakter; hy heeft zelfs geen bronnen van middelen noch van troepen. Niets kan hy dan door Fransche troepen gedaan krygen; en zoo Angouleme zich uit misnoegen onttrekt, zou het Fransche kabinet langer aan eenen tiran hulp willen verlenen, die zoo verschrikke yk is als de snode Ferdinand en de dweper van Spanje?

Madrid, 10den Oct.

De glans van vrede en geluk heeft voor het ongelukkige Spanje niet lang geschitterd; de besluiten van den koning van den 1sten en 4den dezer maand, hebben onder alle klassen in Madrid ontzetting verspreid, de monnikken en meest verkleefde koningsgezinden niet uitgezonderd;—doch het ergste zal nog komen. De inkwitsers houden zich reeds in gereedheid, en andere besluiten van eenen strenger aard, worden verwacht,—onder anderen is er een voor een contributie van twintig millioenen reelen om op Madrid geheven te worden, de verbanning van een aantal edelen van Spanje, en de verhoort verklaring hunner eigendommen.

Onder de namen der gedagvaardden, welke ballingchap afgekondigd staat te worden, zyn de markiezen d'Alcanizes, de Santa Cruz, de Villafraña, de Villa Hateria, de graaf d'Altimira, de hertog d'Abrantes, de prins d'Anglona, en de hertogin de Beauventa. Er is ook een gerucht in omloop van een gemeene afdankking der armée, welke duizende officieren tot wanhoop en armoede zal doen vervallen. Eindelijk, daar zyn geene uitdrukkingen krachtig genoeg, om voor U de rampen afstemen, waar in wy gedompeid zyn, door de trouwloze raadgevers van onzen monarch, die, na het schynt voornemen te zyn, hem tot aan het uitterste te voeren, en het land in den afgrond van ellende te storten; en het is op een tyd-stip dat Lopez Baños nog 6000 te Estramadura heeft, en dat Morillo in Galicia grooten invloed verwekt, en dat Mina stoutelyk zyne positie in Catalonia blijft houden, dat zulke maatregelen en besluiten aangenomen en afgekondigd worden. Door dit stelsel brengen zy alle de konstitutionelen tot wanhoop, want zoo wy toch moeten vergaan, zegt de onverschilligste en minst dapperste onder hun, dan is het beter met wapenen in de hand, dan op het schavot te sterven.

De krygsbewegingen op de kastelen van St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, en Cadix, door de Franschen is een andere oorzaak tot ongenoegen, aan de kant der koningsgezinden dewelken vreezen (ongegronde volgens myn gevoelen) dat zy dezelve zullen behouden; de officieren van het korps van Ballasteros nemen geene achterhouding in acht op dit onderwerp, en zeggen onwettiglyklyk, die ik niet wagen zal te herhalen, zoo afkerig zyn dezelve.

Het is algemeen bekend dat de koning in geene goede verstandhouding met den prins opperbevelhebber leeft, zyne koninglyke hongheid wenscht dat zyne majesteit derzelver beloften nakomen zou, en eenen slayer over het verledene werpen; doch Ferdinand volhardt onverbiddelyk om een onbeperkte koning te zyn, en na zyn eigen genoegen te heerschen; en te vergeefs hoopt men maatregelen te vinden om de oogen van Ferdinand te openen, of om hem matiging in te boezemen. Mogen de raadgevingen van wysheid en onderrinding in het hart van onzen koning dringen, om het lot van Spanje voor altoos te bepalen, en zich zelve uit eenen doolhof van droefheid, beradeloosheid en ongeluk te helpen.

De koning heeft een godsdienstig verblyf van 9 dagen te Seville gehouden; hy heeft den hertog Medina Celi verbannen om dat deze weigerde hem te volgen. Men zegt dat de Fransche troepen de stad van Cadix niet binnen gerukt zyn, alwaar de ergste regeringloosheid heerscht, dat de leden van het konstitutionele gouvernement gearresteerd en de meeste hunner op het kasteel van St. Sebastian hunne toevlugt genomen hebben.

Het getal personen die overseeskomstig het besluit van den 4den dezer. Madrid ontruimen moeten, wordt op 15,000 geschat, en zy maken

de bloem der hoofdstad uit. De regerende overheden hebben een vogelvry verklaring register (unban) afgekondigd, en elk spoed zich om zyn paspoort te erlangen; het is een roerend tooneel, waarvan geen mensch een denkbeeld vormen kan. Al de bannelingen nemen hunne toevlugt naar Frankryk.

De junta van purifikatie heeft order van de regering ontrangen, om binnen den tyd van tien dagen de titels der bedienaars te bekrachtigen, op verbeurte van hunne posten, en die van diegenen welke hunnen post zouden terug krygen.

Te Aranjuez wordt alles in gereedheid gebracht voor den ontvangst van hunne majesteiten. Op den 20 ten November zal de koning te Madrid aankomen; de geheele stad is dronken van vreugde. Een ander besluit van den koning heeft de ontbinding der armee bevolen. Zyne majesteit heeft halsbanden van den gouden vlies van den prins van Carignan, en den chef van den Franschen staf, de graaf Guillemini not gezonden. Dezelfde eerbewyzingen hadden plaats met den hertog van Hijar, kamerheer, die zyne majesteit in deze hoedanigheid te Cadix gedurig zyn verblyf aldaar gediend heeft, als mede aan den graaf van Corra.

Onder de personen die uit Madrid zullen gezonden werden, zyn de edelen van Spanje, die by de vrijwillige militie van de Cortes gediend hebben, hun getal wordt gezegd op elf te beloo pen.

Men zegt dat de hertog del Parque, de prins van Anglona, de markies van Acañon, en den hertog van Abrantes uit het koningryk zullen gebannen worden.

Seville 9den Oct.—Hunne majesteiten benevens de infantes, genieten by voortdoring de volmaakte gezondheid, dezen morgen ten 10 ure, gingen zy te voet naar de aarts vaderlyke en hoofdedelyke kerk om de te deum by te wonen. De troepen kwamen voor hun in parade.

Hunne majesteiten zyn in processie naar het groote altaar begeleid, alwaar de koning op eenen stoel ging zitten onder een gewelf, en de infantes aan zyne zyden. De te deum werd met een vol orkest gezongen, en de plegtigheden waren prachtig.

Des middags werd er aan al de civile en militaire officieren toegestaan om de hand van Z. M. te kussen; en Z. M. stond de kerkelyke personen de groote guast toe om de eerste te zyn by deze plegtigheid.

Den 10den Oct.—De hertog van Angouleme is hier door getrokken om naar Carmona te gaan; hy werd met de grootste vreugde ontvangen.

Madrid, 13den Oct.

Het volgende is een brieven uit van Z. M. gedagteekend Lebriz, den 6den, en afgekondigd op den 10den 11. in den hoogen raad:—

"Myne brik werpende op de allerhoogsten die zich verwaardigd hebben my van zoo vele geveeren te bevryden, en als het ware my by de hand terug te brengen onder myne getrouwe onderdanen gevoel ik een afgrizen, wanneer ik my te binnen breng, de opofferingen die gedaan zyn geworden, en de zoo vele misdaden welke de ongodvreezenden, zich vermetel hebben tegen den magtigen schepper van het heelal te begaan.

De bedienaars van den godsdienst, zyn vervolgd en opgeofferd; de eerwaardige opvolger van St. Peter is beledigd—Gods tempels onthetigd en vernield—het Heilige Evangelium met voeten getreden—laatselyk, de onschatbare erfenis van Jesus Christus ons gegeven in zyn Heilig Nachemaal, om ons van zynne ilde en van een eeuwig zaligheid te verzekeren is zelve niet ontzien geworden. Myne ziel kan niet rusten tot dat ik met myne genefde onderdanen vereenigd ben; wy zullen God vroome offerhanden aanbieden, dat hy zich over ons begenadige om den grond van Spanje van zoo vele schandvlekken te zuiveren. Op dat zulke naargekomen worde heb ik bevolen dat door geheel myn ryk, de gerechtshoven, vergaderingen, en alle publieke genootschappen, gebeden naar den Almachtigen zoude ingezonden worden, om zyne gunst over het volk afismeken; en dat de aartsbisdommen, bisschoppen, de hooge godgeleerden, de klooster voorgeden, en alle anderen die met den kerkelyken dienst belast zyn, zendingen zouden aanstellen om zich te beverren, alle verkeerde, nadeelige en ketterlyke leerstelsels te verbannen, en in de kloosters op te sluiten, (wier regels voorbeelden ons streng zyn,) alle zodanige geestelyken die agenten waren van een godloos oproer

"Geteekend door den Koning."

Para vender en la Imprenta,

LETRAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS, en la lengua Española

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uit geklaard sedert onzelaatste INGEKLAARD—DECEMBER.

20. bark Fanny, De Hachet,	Bonsire
22. golet Felicidad, Monaga,	La Guayra
23. bark Jong Jufv. Fanny, Suragusa, P. Rico	
24. — De Hoop, Condeville, St. Jans baai	
golet Juliana, Luydens,	dito
— Anna Catharina, La Roche,	Puerto Cabello

UITGEKLAARD—DECEMBER.

20. golet Harmony Hall, Walter,	Rio de la Hacha
bark Mary, Lambertus,	Aruba
golet Anna, Conant,	Honduras
23. — Felicidad, Monaga,	Maracaybo
brik Fame, Boss,	New York

Met dit Nummer eindigt, het Subscriptie jaar dezer Courant; en wy moeten met leedwezen aanmerken, hoe tairlyk de achterstallige is; maar wy willen hopen, dat de verschuldigde spoedig zullen afbetaald worden, vóór en alleer wy een nieuw Inteenings jaar beginnen.

Wy brengen mits deze ter kennis van het Publiek, dat wy ons Kantoor verplaatst hebben in de Breede Straat, Huis No. 109.

Ingevolge alhier loopende geruchten, vernemen wy met leedwezen, het nemen van de schoener Dorothea, kapitein Wageenaar, door eenen zeeroover; men zegt, dat dit vaartuig te Cabo Roxo is aangekomen, slechts twee man aan boord hebbende, de anderen zyn volgens berigt allen omgebracht geworden. Wy willen hopen in onze volgende dit gerucht te kunnen wederspreken.

Wy hebben vernomen dat er alhier eenige Kouranten uit Porto Rico aangekomen zyn, waarin gemeld wordt, dat de absolute koning aldaar is erkend geworden; wy zullen trachten in het bezit derzelven te geraken, ten einde onze lezers een breedvoerig verslag hiervan in ons volgend nummer mede te deelen.

Voorloopig vernemen wy, dat alle veranderingen van het gouvernement aldaar zonder de minste volks bewegingen geschied zyn.

Met de schoener Juliana, welke gisteren alhier van Cuba is aangekomen, hebben wy Havana Kouranten ontvangen, welke loopen tot den 9den dezer; dezelve bevelzen hoofdzakelyk uittreksels van Amerikaansche papieren welke reeds hier bekend zyn, en geene andere berigten uit Spanje dan het reeds bekende manifest van den koning van Cadix 30sten September. Dezelve bevatten insgelyks een uitvoerig betoog der nadeelen welke voor Cuba zonden voortspruiten indien dit eiland zich van het moederland losrukte en zich onafhankelyk verklaarde.

Mondelings vernemen wy dat het herstel van den absoluten koning in Spanje aldaar doorden aankomst van een e Engelsche brik belend gemaakt is; en hoewel de vernietiging der konstitutie nog niet was afgekondigd, zoo meende men dat dit zoo gemakkelijk niet zou afloopen als in Porto Rico; wyl de inwoners van Cuba zeer aan het konstitutionele stelsel gehecht zyn.

Wy vernemen volgens alhier uit Porto Rico en La Guayra ontvangene berigten dat het korvet de Orinoko, door deszelfs scheepsvolk afgeloopen, en binnen Porto Rico was opgebracht. Men verhaalt dat dit geval plaats had toen de kapitein en de officieren, op St Bartholomeus waren, naar de wal zyn gegaan; tevens berigt men dat er aan boord een groote som gelds gevonden was.

## GROOT BRITTANJE.

Men denkt dat het Parlement vóór het kersfeest zal vergaderen, ingevolge belangryke berigten ontvangen van Sir A. Court te Seville, betrekkelek den toestand van Spanje, en de gewelddadige handelwyzes van deszelfs gouvernement.

In de Globe meldt men, dat versterkingen van troepen stonden gezonden te worden naar de Britsche West Indi-sche eilanden. Hiervoor heeft men genoegzame reden in den tegenwoordigen verontrustenden staat dezer kolonien, zonder andere oogmerken daarbij te veronderstellen.

Kapitein Partý, is dadelik na zyne terugkomst van zyne expeditie met een zware koorts aangetast, veroorzaakt door eenige onaangename tydingen van eenen byzonderen aard, welke hy ontvangen had.

Men maakt gewag dat er in Londen uit Lisbon berigten zyn ontvangen geworden, dat men bezig was transportschepen uitrusten, om troepen naar de Braziliën over te voeren; en dat er gouverneurs benoemd zyn voor Maranhon en Para.

Prins Murat, zoon van den gewezenen koning van Napels, en neef van Joseph Bonaparte, die voor eenigen tyd geleden

van hier naar Engeland vertrokken was, is te Nieuw in de Cortes aangekomen.—*Uit Amer. nieuwsp.*

## GRIEKEN.

De Oostenryksche Waarnemer, met alle geneidheid, om de vaderlandsch lievende pogingen der Grieken te vernederen, berigt dat de Turken in dezen veldtocht geheel verslagen zijn; en dat in weervil der zwarigheden waarmede de Grieken te kanten hebben, zullen zij lang behouden hetgene zij gewonnen hebben, ten zij de krjgsverrigtingen van de Porte met meerder beleid en nadruk gevoerd wierden, dan zij in dezen veldtocht bestierd zijn.—*Uit Amer. nieuwsp.*

*The Subscription to this Paper for the present year terminates to-day. The Subscribers in arrears, we regret to say are numerous, but we expect they will settle our claims upon them before entering upon the Subscription for the ensuing year.*

By arrivals from Porto Rico and La Guayra we learn, that the Colombian corvette Orinoco had been taken into Porto Rico, it is said, that while the captain and officers were ashore at St. Bartholomews, the crew ran away with her.

The Porto Rico Government Newspaper of the 20th November, after giving an extract from the Curaçao Courant of the surrender of Puerto Cabello, attacks the Editor on the ground of partiality and additionally states the following:

"It is a melancholy resource to take refuge to untruth and deception; and unfortunate are the nations whose authorities suffer it."

For our own parts we have but briefly to remark, that on all occasions we have endeavoured to observe the strictest neutrality during the whole of the late unfortunate contest on the Main, and therefore this unjust calumny of the Porto Rico Editor is quite undeserved and unfounded.

## FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

Speaking of the constitutional spirit manifested at Cebra, a private letter from Bayonne of the 14th, says, "the impulse has been given by Ballasteros, who is with a respectable force in the neighbouring mountains. The cry in all that country is, 'the constitution or death!' and they wear the green ribband. Jaen is not tranquil. The desertion is considerable, and the prisoners of Riego's corps escape as if by miracle from their prison. Ballasteros, it seems, circulates as an order of the day, copies of the Royal Decrees, both that of the 30th September, and those since published. The officer at Madrid can scarcely deliver the number of passports applied for." [Another account states that the corps of Ballasteros has been disbanded by the king's order, and that the order was quietly obeyed. We hear nothing further of the arrest of Ballasteros in consequence of the disclosures of Riego, nor indeed is any thing said of the latter which can be depended upon.—One rumor states that the baron d'Eroles has fallen into the hands of Mina, who holds his head responsible for the safety of that of Riego. But this story is entitled to no credit whatever.]

The proclamation of the king, declaring all the acts of the constitutional government null and void, including all the loans made by that government, continues to create much excitement among the capitalists, who have been dealing in Spanish bonds. The British Traveller of the 21st, says—"Overtures have been already made, by the new government at Madrid, for another Spanish loan—but it is confidently stated, that the leading monied interests, both in London and Paris, will unite in resisting every offer, until the loans already contracted for, shall be ratified by the king of Spain—and guaranteed by Austria, Russia, and France! Let but the monied men be true to their interests, and Ferdinand must, from sheer necessity, succumb. Not only Spain, but France will probably require pecuniary aid—especially if what is now asserted with increasing confidence be true—that mutual pledges have been given in respect of what was once Spanish America. Appearances unquestionably corroborate the suspicion, that France mediates on this point, more than has yet been avowed." It is supposed, however, by some, that the British government will compel Ferdinand to preserve the good faith of the nation; and in corroboration of this opinion, it is stated in the Paris papers of the 20th, that an under secretary of state has been promptly sent into Spain, to deliver to king Ferdinand a positive demand on the part of the English government, on the subject of the claims of England upon Spain. It is affirmed that this demand leaves no other alternative than the

following—either that Spain pay what has been promised, or England will pay herself.

An opinion seems to be gaining ground that France, Spain and Portugal, have it in contemplation to restore the American colonies of the two latter to the legitimate sway of their respective mother countries. Transports, it is said, were preparing at Lisbon, to carry troops to Brazil, and governors have been appointed for Maranhão and Pará. The British government, it is also said, have replied, on an application to know what was meant by the appointment of consuls to the "Spanish American Provinces," that "until Spain acknowledged the independence of her colonies, England would not admit that the new Republics were free and independent states." These rumors had produced some depression in the market for Chilean and Colombian bonds. Upon this subject, the Morning Herald remarks—"The French cabinet has further views for Spain; it proposes, by force or mediation, to bring back the South American colonies under the empire of the mother country, and the first step will be to offer them an independent administration and local legislatures. Should these terms be rejected, a French force will be employed to reduce them beneath the sovereignty of Ferdinand. Perhaps it would be rash to pronounce against the success of this new crusade of the French cabinet, after the marvellous successes of the campaign in Spain." Not having much faith in these rumors, we give them for what they are worth.

The king has ordered Ballasteros to await his commands at Grenada; he has ordered at the same time the dissolution of the corps commanded by that general, which it is said was effected without difficulty. According to the Restaurador, Morillo was confirmed in his command.

The marquis de Casa Yrujo, formerly minister to the United States, was reported to have been appointed ambassador of Spain to England.

## FRANCE.

Some changes have taken place in the French cabinet, and others are spoken of. The baron de Damas is appointed minister of war, vice the duke of Bellune appointed ambassador to Vienna—the private accounts say he was removed. The ministers of the marine and the interior, it is said, will not retain their places.

The municipality of Paris have waited upon the king to beg his sanction of a public fête, to be given by the city to the duke d'Angoulême and his army. To this request his majesty replied—"I am entirely alive to the sentiments which my good city of Paris have expressed to wards me. It could not give me a greater mark of attachment than in thus offering a fête, to one whom I love to call my son, to him who is the glory of France and the joy of my old age. My heart is with you."

A splendid description is given of the progress of the king and royal family, in state, to Notre Dame, in order to offer up a public thanksgiving for the liberation of Ferdinand VII. The ceremony was of an imposing description. Several carriages were employed in the cavalcade of the royal family and the great officers of state; that of the king was drawn by ten superb horses, whose heads were decorated with lofty white plumes. Their caparisons seemed to be of beaten gold. The attention of the Parisians was more strongly attracted to the external procession than to the ceremony in Notre Dame. The day was clear and sunny, and a vast multitude thronged the way from the Tuilleries to the cathedral.

The princess Tellegrand as soon as she heard the news of the liberation of the king of Spain, caused a grand mass to be celebrated in the parish church of the bridge of Saints, in thanksgiving for so happy an event.

On the 16th of September, died prince Meinrad of Hohenzollern Hechingen, canon of the former chapters of Cologne and Constance, in the 94th year of his age, at Bohringendorf, where he performed the duties of parish priest.

The will of the late Mr. Ricardo was sworn to on the 12th of October. The property in Canterbury, was attested to be under five hundred thousand pounds. The stamp duty on which is six hundred thousand pounds, independent of the percentage on legacies. The will is dated 4th April, 1920. Mr. R. left to his widow a legacy of four thousand pounds, and four thousand pounds per annum, in lieu of dower, also, the family house in London, furniture, carriages, &c. The unmarried daughters £20,000 each; to those that are married, £5,000. The several estates are left to the sons.

The king and royal family of Spain arrived on the 8th at Seville, where they were received with great pomp. The whole city was illuminated.

When the marquis de Talaru presented to king Ferdinand, on the 2d of October, at port St. Mary, his credentials as ambassador from his most Christian majesty, he spoke as follows:

"Sire,—The wishes of the king, my master, are already accomplished. Your majesty is restored to the love of your people. Spain sees the source of its happiness re established; and Europe, unanimous in its councils and sentiments, awaits the future with confidence. The rapid march of the noble army of the king, my master, conducted by his beloved son—by a prince of whom France is proud, has surmount-

ed all the obstacles which opposed the good that your majesty is going to do to your people. Your presence, Sire, fills all hearts with hope. Amidst the emotions with which they are filled, their thanksgivings to divine providence are the expressions of their love for this august family, destined for the consolation of nations, and to repair their misfortunes; and on this happy day the French and Spaniards, participating in the sentiments of their sovereigns, are penetrated with the idea that to insure their happiness, they must be united as one nation.

"This union, Sire, is all that the king, my master, desires. I beg your majesty to permit me to say how happy I am at having been chosen for so honorable a mission, and at being able to offer to your majesty the tribute of unlimited respect and devotedness."

*From the Liverpool Courier, Oct. 22.*

A sketch of the intended constitution was lately handed about in the political circles of Paris; but how authentic it is we know not. But that it appears, that the king is to have around him a council of state and a ministry. That the council of Castile and the Indies is to be formed, out of which seven members are to be chosen by itself, as a high court of justice.—That a Cortes is to be instituted, divided into three benches, the clergy, the nobility, and the third of the people; the last to be composed of the deputies of the universities, great commercial towns, and the agricultural cantons or districts. The king and his council, it would seem, is to have the initiation of all laws, and the Cortes a veto, though the latter is not so distinctly stated; and the Cortes are to have the privilege of lodging their complaints against the conduct of ministers before the high court of justice for investigation. In this crude state, no judgment can be formed of the detail of the proposed plan as it respects the national representation; but it is clear that this outline contains no one guarantee for public liberty or political improvement. It is the form of a representative government without any thing of substance, and provides for the continuance of the worst feature of the old system—government neither by the king nor by the people, nor by the nobles, but the government of all by a junta.

*From the Sun, Oct. 20.*

We have received by express the Journal des Debats of Saturday. An English courier passed through Paris on Friday, bearing orders to Sir William A'Court, our ambassador to Spain, to repair to the court of Ferdinand. The intelligence brought by this express affords abundant evidence of the obstacles which are still opposed to the pacification of the country. Not only does Catalonia continue to be the scene of active operation, but Galicia has been the theatre of disturbances, in consequence of the resistance of the peasantry to the exaction of the tithes; and (more important than all the rest) the army of Ballasteros is acknowledged to have revolted on learning the perfidious conduct of the king, and to have thrown the whole of the province in which it is cantoned into a state of consternation. In Catalonia, the corps of royalists commanded by d'Eroles has been destroyed, the whole of the men composing it having been killed or taken prisoners, amongst whom is the baron himself, whose head will answer for that of Riego, if Mina and his army do not make their submission. It is admitted that the indefatigable garrison of Barcelona had made another sortie on the night preceding the date of the last accounts. Marshal Moncey, however on the receipt of a despatch from the duke of Angoulême, had opened negotiations, and it was understood that Mina was to be offered the vice-royalty of Navarre under the absolute king.

*From the Statesman, Oct. 20*

The royalist faction in Spain is beginning to avail itself of the liberty given them by Ferdinand's decrees, to wreak their vengeance, not only upon their own enemies, but upon all who do not entirely adopt their fanatical creed.—Not even the treason of Ballasteros and his staff, can atone for their having once affected to follow the constitutional standard. We are informed, that in consequence of some "excesses" amongst the troops that formed his division, himself and his officers are to be put upon their trial; while one Antonio Solinas threatens to march and chastise the soldiers, whose "fury manifests itself with more violence daily, proportioned to the joy felt by the people relative to the delivery of the king and his family."—This is decisive enough of the feeling of the soldiery; and we heartily wish that Ballasteros, and all of his staff who have been instrumental in neutralizing this feeling, may be hanged up in the midst of the brave soldiers whom they have betrayed. This feeling, which is common to the Spanish army, will yet occasion great trouble to the royalists. The officers who have been weak enough to abandon the constitutional cause, finding themselves hated, despised and insulted, instead of being caressed and rewarded, will naturally endeavour to defend themselves against the dangers with which they are threatened by the royalists, by cultivating the disaffection of the troops. All those Spanish soldiers who were marched prisoners into France, will now be sent back again; and they will be ready at any time to rejoin the renewed cries of liberty, and to avenge the dishonor entailed upon the Spanish nation by the treason and cowardice of those who should have been its defenders. The French have had nothing to boast of, but the success of their gold.—



Never did any one, at the head of a successful army, reap so miserable a harvest of glory as prince Hill. Not a sprig of laurel has he gathered. The corruption of Spanish principle was his sole object—he never intended to array his army against the strength of Spain. All his achievements were the result of bribery.—It was the loan of eighteen millions which conquered Spain. The French army was only the stalking horse of her intrigues. The most miserable and petty tricks were resorted to by this son of St. Louis, and his minions. The following statement of the method in which the patriotic portion of the army of Cadiz was treated, will furnish a good idea of the general conduct of the French and royalist faction:—The militia and those troops who were averse to any arrangement, and desired to defend the place to the last extremity, were sent out of it by a stratagem, contrived by those who wished its surrender. It was agreed with the French generals, that the latter should make a false attack on the isle of Leon. All those who could not be depended on by the contrivers of the scheme, were sent out of the city to defend the point that were threatened;—they perceived the snare, and wanted to re-enter, but it was too late; and when they persisted, they were told they would be fired upon. There was then no obstacle to treating about the surrender of the place, and the liberty of the royal family. After such a trick, it is truly ridiculous, to hear prince Hill, informing Ferdinand, that he owes his liberty to the brave French army. Where there has been any contest, the French have nothing to boast of their success:—They have beaten no army, stormed no fortress, executed no one brilliant project;—but they have hired generals, purchased fortresses, and bribed governors. Their pioneers did not march with axes and pick-axes, but with money bags, and bills of exchange. It is not, however, by bribing a rascal to betray his trust, that principle can be eradicated, or knowledge be extinguished;—and, if the Spanish nation, as a whole, is indifferent to freedom, it cannot be in love with despotism; and the enlightened will always be ready to oppose it. Riego may, perhaps, be sacrificed on the scaffold; but it will only increase the number of those who profess his sentiments, and, who will pant for the opportunity of revenging his death. We are among those who still hope, and with some reason, that the game is not up even in Spain. The players may be tired for the moment, but they will recover a proper tone, when, taught by their past misfortunes, they may play with more caution and more energy. The Swedes taught the Russians to conquer by beating them. France may find her lessons to Spain have the same effect.

#### From the British Press, Oct. 20.

The conduct of the tyrant, who now tramples on insulted Spain, has disgusted, it appears, even "my cousin the duke of Angoulême;" and after enacting indescribable misery on the distracted country, the scene of his late career, the duke is about to withdraw from Spain, and leave it to its melancholy fate. He is said to have remonstrated with the perfidious wretch, whom his bayonets loosed upon the Spanish people; that is, after putting the instruments of proscription and murder into his hands, he talked of mercy and forbearance to a monster who never yet betrayed a pang of either, or knew the sound of human pity. But the war within the Pyrenees is not yet closed; the constitutionalists cannot disarm amid scaffolds, and the infamous Ferdinand is rushing on to ultimate ruin. If any thing can unite the provinces in a bond of general resistance, it will be his outrageous tyranny. The traitors, however, who sacrificed Spain, are coming in for their deserts: Balasteros has been arrested, and we expect to hear of Morillo being next in the list. The tyrant will now run riot in blood until all Spain is again in arms against him. To him experience brings no lessons with it—his heart is unchangeably bad—he has the tiger's thirst for blood—and now that is unchained, none will be free from his tooth. The Corsican De Borgo, the Russian ambassador, has set out, it appears from Paris, to whet his appetite, and urge him to give no quarter to the enemies of absolute power. The capture of the regent, D'Eroles, appears confirmed; his excellency, too, appears in some danger, for should Riego be murdered in Madrid, "his head's assurance will be rather frail." Mina, who seldom breaks his word, has it appears, intimated to Monterey, that should Riego fall, D'Eroles, with others in his power, will be treated as hostages, whose lives are forfeit to that of the Spanish chiefs. The wretches who now rule in Madrid will not dare to butcher Riego under such circumstances. How far the arrest of Balasteros will quiet the discontented spirit of his troops, remains yet to be seen; their fire would have been better reserved, however, for the enemy. They acted like dastards in the day of battle, and are now becoming mutinous when disgrace is before them. No fate can be awarded Balasteros too severe for him. The deadliest blow constitutional Spain received came from his arm; but the contest in that country is not yet over, and the winter may yet do much; if Mina and Catalonia can hold out, and the fortresses maintain the constitutional flag on their ramparts, the spring will see every province in arms. The tyrant himself has no influence; the constitutionalists know his character; nor has he either resources or troops. Nothing, therefore, can be done but by French troops; and if Angoulême withdraws in disgust, will the cabinet of Paris longer aid a tyranny so horrible and re-

volted as that of the vile Ferdinand and the fanatics of Spain?

#### From the Courier, Oct. 2.

If any inference may be drawn from the circumstance, that at this particular moment the French ministerial papers are re-publishing the proclamation issued by the duke d'Angoulême, just before he crossed the Bidassoa, in which he announced, that he "came neither to impose laws on the Spaniards, nor to occupy their country," it might be supposed that France intends forthwith to evacuate the Peninsula. We think, however, this will not be the case. Indeed, it cannot, unless it is intended to expose Spain to a renewal of those very scenes which provoked the interference in the first instance. The departure of the French troops would be the signal for the faction which is now held down, to resume its former menacing attitude, and repeat its former acts. Spain has not the means within herself of accomplishing her own tranquillity. That can be brought about, if, indeed, it is practicable at all, only by the presence of such an armed force as may be sufficient to control the constitutional party, and thus gain time for calming men's minds, and consolidating whatever measures it may be deemed most advisable to adopt. France, we doubt not, sees the necessity of pursuing this course, but she must see also the difficulties that beset it. The expense of maintaining an army of observation which could not consist of less than fifty thousand men, would be great, and the whole of it must fall upon France for Ferdinand's treasury cannot disburse a *maravedi*. Nor is it merely as a question of finance that the measure of keeping an army in Spain presents difficulties. Its adoption may lead to political results of an unexpected kind. In short, we see nothing, as yet, which induces us to alter the opinion we have more than once expressed, that the liberation of Ferdinand, his return to Madrid, his assumption of free power, and the dissolution of the Cortes, were events which, happen when they might, would decide little or nothing as to the great object of the invasion, that of giving repose to Spain.

#### Madrid, Oct. 10.

The dawn of peace and happiness did not long dawn upon unhappy Spain; the decrees of the king, of the 1st and 4th of this month, have spread consternation amongst all classes in Madrid, not excepting even the monks and most decided royalists;—but the worst is to come.—Already the inquisitions are preparing, and further decrees, of a more rigorous nature, are expected,—amongst others, one for a forced contribution of twenty millions of reals, to be levied upon Madrid, and the exile of numbers of the nobility of Spain, and the confiscation of their property.

Among the names cited to be denounced for banishment are the marquis d'Alcanizes, the marquis de Santa Cruz, the marquis de Villafraña, the marquis de Villa Hiterna, the count d'Altamira, the duke d'Abrantes, the prince d'Anglona, and the duchess de Benavente.—There is also a report of the general disbanding of the army, which will reduce thousands of officers to despair and mendicancy. Finally, there are no expressions sufficiently suitable to portray to you the deplorable state into which we are plunged by the perfidious councillors of our monarch, who appear resolved to conduct him direct to the precipice, and to plunge the country into an abyss of evils; and it is at a moment when Lopez Bano has yet 6000 in Extremadura, when Morillo exercises great influence in Galicia, and when Mina firmly maintains his position in Catalonia, that such measures and decrees are adopted and promulgated. By this system they strive to despair all the constitutionalists—for perish if we must, say the most indifferent and the least courageous of them, it is better to perish arms in hand, than to receive death on the scaffold.

The occupation of the fortresses of St. Sebastian, Pampeluna and Cadiz, by the French army, is another subject of discontent on the part of the royalists, who fear, (without any ground, in my opinion) that they will a ways retain them. The officers of the corps of Balasteros, observe no reserve on this subject, and say openly assurances which I will not venture to repeat, so repugnant are they.

It is notorious that the king does not live in harmony with the prince Generalissimo. His royal highness desires that his majesty would accomplish his promises, and throw a veil over the past; but Ferdinand inexorably persists in being an absolute king, and in governing according to his own good pleasure; and hope vainly seeks for some means of opening the eyes of Ferdinand, or of inspiring him with moderation. May the councils of wisdom and experience penetrate the heart of our king, who may compromise for ever the fate of Spain, and involve himself in a labyrinth of sorrows, perplexities, and disasters!

The king makes a devotional sojourn of 9 days at Seville; he has excited the duke Medina Celi for declining to follow him. It is said that the French troops have not entered the town of Cadiz, in which the most complete anarchy reigns, that the members of the constitutional government have been arrested, and that the majority of them had taken refuge in the fortress of St. Sebastian.

The number of persons, who, in conformity with the decree of the 4th instant, must leave Madrid, is estimated at 15,000, and they form the flower of the capital. The municipal authorities have published an edictary register (unban) and each hastens to obtain his pas-

port; it is an afflicting spectacle, on which no one can form an idea. All the exiles seek a refuge in France.

The junta of purification has received orders from the regency to verify within ten days the titles of the functionaries threatened with the loss of their employments, and of those who are to recover their situations.

Every thing is preparing at Aranjuez for the reception of their majesties. The king will arrive at Madrid, on Nov. 20; and the town is quite drunk with joy. Another decree of the king has ordered the dissolution of the army.

His majesty has sent collars of the golden fleece to the prince of Carignan, and the chief of the French staff, count Guilleminot. The same honor has been conferred on the duke of Híjar, gentleman of the Bed Chamber, who served his majesty in this capacity constantly at Cadiz, and on the count of Corres.

Among the persons who are to be sent away from Madrid, are the nobles of Spain, who served in the voluntary militia of the Cortes, and their number is said to amount to eleven.

It is said that the duke del Parque, the prince of Anglona, the marquis of Alcanien, and the duke of Abrantes, will be banished from the kingdom.

Seville, Oct. 9.—Their majesties, as well as the infantes, continue to enjoy the most perfect health. This morning at ten o'clock, they went out on foot, and repaired to the patriarchal and metropolitan church, to attend the *te deum*.—The troops were drawn up on their passage.

Their majesties were conducted in procession up to the principal altar, where the king was seated on a chair, under a canopy, and the infantes in places near his majesty. The *te deum* was sung with a full orchestra, and the ceremony magnificent.

At noon, all the civil and military bodies of the town were admitted to kiss the king's hand; and his majesty granted to the ecclesiastical body the precious favor of being the first presented.

Seville, Oct. 10.—The duke of Angoulême passed through here going to Carmona. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

#### Madrid, Oct. 15.

The following is a decree of his majesty, dated Lebrija, the 6th, and published on the 10th inst. in the supreme council:—

"In casting my eyes on the most high who had deigned to deliver me from so many dangers, and to lead me back as it were by the hand among my faithful subjects, I experienced a feeling of horror when I recollect all the sacrifices, all the crimes which the impious have dared to commit against the sovereign creator of the Universe.

"The ministers of religion have been persecuted and sacrificed—the venerable successor of St. Peter has been insulted—the temple of the Lord profaned and destroyed—the Holy Gospel trodden under foot—lastly, the inestimable inheritance which Jesus Christ left us the right of his Holy Supper, to assure us of his love, and of our eternal felicity, the sacred Hosts, have been trampled under foot. My soul cannot be at rest till united to my beloved subjects we shall offer to God pious sacrifices that he may deign to purify by his grace the soil of Spain from so many saints. In order that objects of such importance should be attained, I have resolved that in all places in my dominion, the tribunals, the juntas, and all public bodies, shall implore the clemency of the Almighty in favor of the nation, and that the archbishops, bishops and caputular vicars of vacant sees, the priors of orders, and all those who exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction, shall prepare missions, which shall exert themselves to destroy erroneous, pernicious, and heretical doctrines, and shut up in the monasteries, of which the rules are the most rigid, those ecclesiastics who have been the agents of an impious faction.

"Sealed by my Royal hand."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was expected to meet before Christmas, in consequence of important despatches received from Sir A. Court at Seville, relative to the situation of Spain, and the violent proceedings of its government.

It is stated in the Globe that reinforcements of troops were about to be sent to the British West India islands. There is sufficient reason for this in the present disturbed state of these colonies, without supposing any other object in view.

Captain Parry almost immediately after his return from his arduous expedition, was seized with a violent fever, occasioned by some unpleasant intelligence of a private nature.

Advices were reported to have been received in London from Lisbon, that troops were preparing there to carry troops to Africa, and that governors had been appointed for Senegal, Sierra Leone and Para.

Prince Murat, son of the late king of Naples, and nephew of Joseph Bonaparte, sailed for his country some time since for England, returned yesterday in the Cortes.

#### GREECE.

The Austrian Governor, with every disposition to lower the patriotic enthusiasm of the Greeks, admits that the Turks have actually failed in the present campaign; and that, in spite of the disadvantages under which they have labored, they will long keep what they have gained, unless the military operations of the Greeks are conducted with more ability and energy than they have been in this campaign.